DETAILS OF THE PLAN-W. E. CONNOR AND INSPEC-TOR BYRNES CALLED IN-METHODS OF COMMU-NICATION-GAINING TIME BY PERSONALS-FIFTY LETTER-CARRIERS AND FIFTY DETECTIVES ON THE WATCH-THI-TR SUCCESS AND J. HOWARD

WELLES'S CONFUSION. J. Howard Welles, formerly of No. 365 Fifth-ave., was arrested yesterday for attempting to extort money, or its equivalent, from Jay Gould, by means of threatening letters. It was learned that all the letters were mailed for Station E, and yesterday fifty detectives and fifty letter-carriers watched all the lamppost boxes in the district. Presently a letter was posted which a letter-carrier found to be directed to Mr. Gould, and at a signal a detective arrested Welles, who had dropped it in the box. The man is well connected in this city. He says he wants to kill himself

HOW THE BLACKMAILER WAS CAUGHT.

THE FIRST LETTER TO JAY GOULD-THE AFFAIR PLACED IN THE DETECTIVES' HANDS-SPECIMEN LETTERS AND PERSONAL ADVERTISEMENTS-PLANS TO CAPTURE THE ROGUE-ONE HUNDRED MEN WATCHING FIFTY LOTTER BOXES.

The Editor of The Wall Street News late in the afternoon of October 17 received an envelope containing an anonymous note and a sealed letter addressed to Jay Gould. The note was brief and contained the simple request that the editor would deliver the inclosed letter to Mr. Gould. communication had been mailed at Station E, in Eighth-ave., about neon. The editor sent the letter to Mr. Gould's office, with the accompanying note. The letter addressed to Mr. Gould was an anonymous communication of a surprising character, and evidently had been written by a person of intelligence and educacation. It contained some errors in punctuation and spelling inconsistent with its general character, as if the writer had attempted to conceal his identity in part by simulating ignorance. The phrases used were not unlike those used by the assassin Guiteau. The letter read as follows: WINDSOR HOTEL, Oct. 15, 1881.

The letter read as follows:

JAY GOULD.

Six: It is my painful duty to inform you that within six days from the date of this letter your body will have returned to the dust from whence it came. I therefore entreat you to make your peace with God and prepare for the fate which awaits you. This is no wish of mme to take your life, but I am inspired and requested by the All-Living God to do so as a public necessity and for the benefit of the comminity at large. You must undoubtedly be aware that you have been a rogue of the first water all your life, that through your artful cumular and deeped you have robbed thousands of people of their birthright. You have had no mercy. You have robbed the rich and the poor, the father and the fatherless, the widow and the orphan, indiscriminately, of their last dollar, and through your viliating have brought ruin and destruction upon thousands of families. All this you have done under a cloak by circulating false reports, bribling newspapers, making false statements, committing perjury, and by artful canning and deception. In fact, you have robbed both great and small, and now the Lord says you must pay for all, that your death is a public necessity in order to save thousands of others from pain and destruction.

Your death will be an easy one, for I purpose shooting you through the heart, if possible, and if my first shot is not instant death I will give a coup de grace with the second shot, so that your death shall be quick and easy. Don't hold out any hope that this is a threatening letter ner for stock-lobbing purposes, for I do not own a single share of stocks of any kind, neither am I interested in any. This is simply the will of God and He has chosen me to carry this out. He has applied to me in a dream and required me to slay you as a public necessity, and in doing that a subject me and taken a solemn oath before the All-Living God toat I will put you

benefactor, and I have sworn and taken a oath before the All-Living God that I will put you

solemn oath before the All-Living God toat I will put you to death.

I intended to have shot you last Friday (yesterday) when I saw you with Dilion and Sage. I had my pistol ready and cocked, but a voice from the Lord sounded in my car saying, "Hold on; give him time to repent, lest he descend into everlasting punishment."

Now make your peace with God and prepare for the faite that awaits you, and may the Lord have merey on your soul. I am only the agent of the Lord. The Lord appeared to me again last night and said: "Jay Gould must surely die," and when I reasoned with the Lord in my dream I told him my life would also be required and I wend be langed. The Lord assured me that no harm would become of me, that the rope was not made, neither was the hemp grown to make the rope to hong me with, and that He would deliver me out of the hands of my eacmies. This is by the express will and commend of God that I am chosen to put you to death, and I have sworn before the All-laving God, the great Jehovah and Redeemer of the world, and taken a solemn oath and kissed the Holy Bible that I will carry it out within six days from this date if opportunity occurs. Therefore he prepared to It out within six days from this date if opportunity occurs. Therefore be prepared to meet your late at any moment, and may God have mercy on your soul. I remain, sir. AN OLD VICTIM.

N. h.—Should I not have an opportunity within six days, I will surely do so the first opportunity that occurs.

Jay Gould was not overcome with fear when he read the letter. He reasoned that if any person had determined to kill him the assassin would not have taken so much pains to warn him in advance. The ferocity of the letter seemed plainty assumed for blackmailing purposes. Wishing to prevent any serious annoyance from the unknown writer, however, Mr. Gould consulted with his broker, Washington E. Connor, and empowered him to take steps to have the writer of the letter captured and punished. Mr. Connor visited Police Inspector Byrnes and showed the communication which Mr. Gould had

DETECTIVES CALLED IN.

The Inspector immediately undertook the task of detecting the man. Mr. Gould's office and house were watched for a few days by detectives in the expectation that the writer of the letter would commit some act intended to intimidate him. On October 29, with the consent of Mr. Connor, the Inspector caused the following Personal to be

If the person who sent an anonymous communication, signed "Victim," to a prominent Wall-st, operator, complaining of his losses in stocks, will call at his office, or state where an interview can be had, everything will be arranged to his satisfaction.

This notice was published on three consecutive days before any reply was received. At length, on October 31, another letter was sent to Mr. Gould's down-town address. The writer this time had changed his tone completely. He said that he had lost several hundred thousands of dollars through stock speculations. He implored Mr. Gould to aid him in regaining some part of his fortune, otherwise, he wrote, he intended to kill Mr. Gould, and then to destroy his own life. The letter was sent to Inspector Byrnes, who published the following Per-

sonal the next day : Somai the next day.

Correspondent from Texas can receive advice on one
Security that will make good all he asks for, and name
his own way of communicating. I have no desire to
have personal interview.

To this the unknown writer replied that he was "no fool," and that the only way to communicate with him or to aid him was through Personals. He had requested that the Personals should be addressed to " a man from Texas." He sent a list of securities which he said he would like to buy on a fulling market, and he wished advice in the Personal column. The Inspector on November 2 published the following:

Texas correspondent must not look for much more de cline; select some other manner of communicating; this is attracting too much attention; would rather give

The unknown writer then sent a long list of securities with cipher words to be used in Personals. A part of the list ran as !ollows:

Erie, Spoons; Northern Pacific, Asia; Western Union, Windsor; Texas Pacific, White; Manhattan Elevated, Salvation : Delaware and Lackawanna, Todd; Pacific Mail, Concord; Hannibal and St. Joseph, common, Wednesday; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, Tuesday; Michigan Central, French; New-York Central, Berlin."

If stocks were to be purchased by him he wanted Mr. Gould to advise him through personal adverlisements, and to signify by the words "uptown" and "downtown" whether the stocks were to go up or down. The inspector, to gain time, published the following Personals on successive days:

My friend: Will greatly oblige by stating how heavily you propose to deal. Important I should know before advising. Why refuse money ! My friend: May have sent two, but only last one re

municating.

My friend: Can receive the advice by Wednesday at the latest. Let me give a privilege to protect the operation, so that all risk is mine, as some accident may interfere with my plan; or let me make the operation and give you the result. How do I know but that you will receive the control of t

My friend: Your refusal to permit me to make good losses in my own way proves that you are seeking in formation for the benefit of others; you must satisfy me that this is not the case, and allow me to select the manner of helping or nothing will be done; can better afford to give the amount than information that will be used by others.

by others.

V.

My friend: Nothing that has happened will prevent me helping you if you allow me to do it my own way; I am sorry for you, and will do as I say; you must trust me; what you need is a trifle to me, and you are welcome to it; no one will ever know of the help you get.

My friend; Your last is unjust. I warned you not to look for further decline; also against the two you said you had. Why should you not trust me rather than ask me to trust you! I assure you that all you have sent will be overlooked, and you have my sympathy and will have my aid cheerfully given in the way I have mand. This way of communicating is not quick enough to prevent accidents. I do not intend to desert you. Be more mand:

Texas Correspondent—Uptown salvation—then let me know at once how you stand. Who is using same heading I Are you triffing I

VIII.
Incognito—Cannoi understand how it cost so much; give me particulars. Do not be alarneed.

IX.
Incognito—Salvation, yes; keep Windsor; let go Cou-

Incognito-Only one from me; give exact figures, as I cannot understand your high figures; you need more black. How are you now on Windsor? Every day, in answer to the Personals, the unknown correspondent sent letters. These epistics were threatening and imploring by turns. The fol-lowing two will show their character:

lowing two will show their character:

Your object in inserting the above Personals surpasses my comprehension. Bo you suppose, if our positions were reversed, that you would time of realing on me! If you did, after what has occurred, you would be arrosted at once, and I expect the same treatment from you. Therefore, there is no other way of your saling me, if you really desire to do so, as you say yed do, than in the case and simple way I have already set forth. I fear that this letter will not reach you to-day, and this I deeply regret, for I must beceive from you a favorable reply or move at once if I do not receive such reply by Thursday. And I beg of you again if you do not give it then to insert none. I will set out the few remaining stocks I have and prepare for the worst. You will be too late in giving me the desired information if you neglect this appertunity. And if you do, you will have no one but yourself to blame for it and what is to follow.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1881.

JAY GOULD:

My DEAR SIR.—I thank you for the two Personals in to-day's Heraid, aithough I expected more from you this morning, as I had no intention of writing to you yesterday or giving my self the trouble of replying to your letter. I have you the information asked for in your Personal of yesterday, namely, the cost of "the two stocks I had purchased" through your advice, and if I asked "too much in too short a time," as you say, itwas owing only to my anxiety on account of the decline of salvation yesterday afternoon. I had no intention, I assure you, to ask you to advance the price of salvation simply on my account; only I did hope, for the reason I gave, that you would not let it go below it cost to me. The salvation my relative purchased for me on Wednesday was on the usual margin, but his broker yesterday, as I mentioned, refused to carry any more for him under a 20 per cent margin. This forced him to purchase for me the 500 shares of salvation yesterday of two other houses. He bought it for him, however, on the usual margin, I think commission houses at present prices are disinclined generally to purchase salvation except for good parties with good bank assets.

"Salvation" meant Manhattan Elevated stock.

"Salvation" meant Manhattau Elevated stock. SETTING THE TRAP.

While the correspondence was going on it was noted that all the letters written by the blackmailer were sent through Station E. To facilitate the werk of the police Mr. Gould consented that work of the police Mr. Gould consented that all letters addressed to him coming through Station E, should be delivered to Inspector Byrnes. The boxes on street-lamps in the district where the station is situated were watched for several days and mights by detectives, but it was not possible to detect the rogue in that manner without the assistance of the Post Office officials. The Inspector procured a map of the entire district last Thursday, and formed a plan by which he believed the binckmailer could be captured. He apputed to Postmaster Pearson for the services of fity letter carriers for one day. After consulting with Postmaster-General James, Mr. Pearson agreed to furnish the required number of carriers to act under the Inspector's orders yesterday.

day.

Accordingly, at an early hour yesterday morning, fitty letter carriers in citizens' dress assembled at Station E. They met there an equal number of detectives who had been instructed carefully as to the work to be accomplished. The plan of operation was as follows:

A detective accompanied by a letter carrier.

by a carrier and a detective. When any person approached the box and put a letter in the carrier at once started for the box, while the detective kept a close watch upon the person who had deposited the letter. As soon as the carrier reached the box he opened it and glanced at the address on the letter. It was arranged that if any envelope was found addressed to Jay Gould the carrier should raise his hat as a signal to the officer, and the person who had put the letter in the box should be arrested at once. When the carrier found a letter bearing another address he returned it to the box after placing a rubber band around it to distinguish it.

and around it to distinguish it. Shortly after 3 p. m. yesterday, a tall, well formed an about sixty years old, with sandy hair mixed ith gray and a heavy gray mustache, walked up walked away in the direction of Sxth-ave, he was followed by detective Philip Reilly while John Healy, the accompanying letter carrier, stepped to the box and took out the letter. Healy read the name Jay Gould on the envelope. He at once raised his last. The detective caught the signal, and started quickly in pursuit of the man who had deposited the letter. On his way he passed Detective Woods, who was watching another box, and the two officers approached the blackmailer together. When the man felt the hands of the policeman on his shoulders, and was told that he was under arrest, he nearly fainted. He stood for a few moments, white and trembling, before he could fairly comprehend that he had been detected. The letter which he had placed in the box only a moment before was put hefore his face so that he could read the name of Mr. Gould on the envelope, and he was asked if he had written the letter. He admitted that he was the writer.

The officers took their captive to Police Head-quariers, where he gave his name as Colonel J. Howard Welles, and said that he lived at No. 365 Fifth-ave. The letter which the pisoner put in the box yesterday was intended to assure Mr. Gould that he had not betrayed to others any information that had been given to him through the personals. It was written in answer to the following, which was published yesterday morn-ing:

CANADA: Have others followed you! I feel that my confidence has been betrayed. You have done enough. Why did you wait so long before following advice! S. Why did you wait so long before following advice? S.

In the prisoner's pocket at Police Headquarters
was found a copy of the key to stocks which he had
sent to Mr. Gould. Welles took his arrest very badly.
Fo inspector Byrnes he said that he would rather
have killed himself than have been caught. He
asked the inspector to send for Mr. Gould, and if Mr.
Gould was not willing to forgive him he would kill
himself.

Mr. Connor visited Police Headquarters yesterday Mr. Connor visited rolles lieu-quarters yesternay afternoon and said that Mr. Gould would prosecute the prisoner to the full extent of the law. A special officer was detailed to watch Welles last night, as it was feared that he might try to take his own

Inspector Byrnes said last night that at no Inspector Byrnes said last night that at no previous time had so many persons been engaged at the same time in active search for a criminal in this city. Had the blackmailer visited letter boxes in different parts of the city, far apart from each other, it would have been a hopeless task to detect him. Like many other rogaes, however, Welles thought he had taken every necessary precaution. As it was, one hundred men were kept busily employed until 3 p. m., yesterday before the man walked into the trap prepared for him.

The singular actions of the detectives and the letter carriers were noticed by many persons in the district where Station E is situated, and questions innumerable were plied by pedestrians and policemen who were not in the secret. The men engaged in the work were too discreet to give any but vague

in the work were too discreet to give any but vague answers until they were told that the work and

TALKS WITH INTERESTED PERSONS. W. E. CONNOR-WELLES'S STOCK BROKER MUCH

WHAT JAY GOULD SAYS-FACIS OBTAINED FROM ASTONISHED - WHAT THE BLACKMAILER'S FRIENDS OFFER IN HIS DEFENCE.

Jay Gould was visited by a reporter last night in his house at Forty-seventh-st. and Fifth-ave. He

BLACKMAILING JAY GOULD.

Consuming the two you mention. Why not take some other means of communicating? You can select your own way. Will give the advice before Tucaday if you send word how and the two you mention. The two you mentions are the two you mentions. Why not take some other means of communicating? You can select your own way. Will give the advice before Tucaday if you send word how as entirely in praise of Inspector Byrnes, who, had done the best piece of the thought, had done the best piece of the thought, had done the work ever undertaken in New-York.

THE MAIN BELIANT PROPRIETY OF GUITEAUS DEFENCE. and had proved himself exceedingly skillful by the way in which he had hunted the blackmailer down. In speaking of his reasons for wishing to work up the case Mr. Gould said that he was accustomed to receive threatening letters of all kinds, but they had become so numerous and were such a nuisance that Mr. Connor had determined to make a test case and try to put a stop, for a while at least, to the attempts at blackmail. In this instance the first letter had not been much noticed, because it was believed to be the production of a crazy man. But when the second one arrived, and was more legibly written, then Mr. Gould thought it was a good chance to follow the thing up. So it was done, and the result was the arrest that was made yesterday. Mr. Gould expressed astonishment that the person had proved to be such a well connected man; he did not know him and did not think that Welles could have fre quented the Street very much of late. MR. CONNOR'S VERSION.

Washington E. Connor, Jay Gould's broker, was found at his house, No. 14 East Forty-fifth-st. He was willing to talk freely upon the case, because, as said, he was proud of the success of Inspector

Byrnes. In relating the story he said:

e said, he was proud of the success of haloscopy syrnes. In relating the story he said:
"For many years Mr. Gould has received threatming letters of all descriptions, but he has paid lile or no attention to them, thinking that the hest
hing to do perhaps was not to stir the
natter up. At last, however, we determined to
ring some one to justice, if possible, for the sake of
atting an end to what had become a very great
misance. So we began so this case."
"There is no reason that I know of,
it just happened so. The first letter, we thought,
ras written by an insane person, so we did not
totice it. Then another one came more correctly
critien, and the language seemed to prove that the
griter was educated. Then we laid the case before
nancector Byrnes. At first we tried to get the fellow to give as some address where we could leave a
nekage. Failing in that, we tried several
ther experiments, but the advoitness of Welles outcritted us." wifted us.

Did you encourage him by giving him actual

Yes, to a certain extent, because I hoped to see the crime upon the man through his

brokers."

"Did you find out who his brokers were?"

"I watched the market, following up the points that I gave through the personais, and I made up my mind that Decker, Howell & Co, were the brokers who were operating for the man, whoever Did you not suspect them personally ??

"Ob, no indeed, because they are as reputable a house as there is in the Street, But I knew that they, in doing business in their ordinary way, would not necessarily know anything about what their customer was doing."

"What was the next step ?"

"The next step was watching the Post

"What was the next step?"

"The next step was watching the Post Office boxes in the street. If that had not proved successful we should have tried to find out who the person was through Decker, Howelf & Co. Of course, I am astonished to find who the man is, because I understand that he has some money; that he is in educated person, and that he is very highly counce ed."

During the conversation Mr. Connor often spoke of the way in which inspector Byrnes had worked the case up, and declared that too much could not be said in favor of that detective. He consulted with Byrnes every night, and was astonished at the eleverness with which the details had been worked up.

WELLES'S BROKER MUCH SURPRISED.

WELLES'S BROKER MUCH SURPRISED.

J. S. Decker, of Decker, Howell & Co., was

inded when he heard of the facts concerning rears, and always have believed him to be a wealthy

years, and always have believed him to be a wealthy man. He is an educated, refined person, who has aloways held a good position in New-York, and the story islmost beyond belief. Our firm has done a good deal of business at different times for Welles. From what I know of him I always thought that he was a careful and close operator. Of course we did not know that he was, doing anything that he should not do."

"What was his temperament?"

"That of a highly nervous and excitable man: I never heard him spoken of as being insane, but I think he must have been so to do what he has been guilty of. As to the issue, I have no idea what that will be. I don'to now whether it is a case that can be conpromised."

HIS BEOTHER-IN-LAW'S BELIEF.

General Charles Roome, the president of the Mar hattan Gastight Company, married a sister of Welles. At his house, No. 29 West Fifty-When the reporter stated some of the facts morrow the XLVIIth Congress will assemble. As

lles in his cerl, and said that if the story over much agitated, and said that if the story published in the newspaters he should kill iself. Judge Monell was said to be a nephew marriage of Welles. At his house was learned that Welles was in quartermaster's department of the militia of State of Maryland, and had won his title of onel in the rebellion. His family always constel in the rebellion. His family always constel him just sane enough to be allowed his friends expected that "something would colonel in the rebellion. His family always considered him just sane enough to be allowed his freedom, but his friends expected that "something would happen," He was repeatedly urged not to go into stocks, he was so excitable, Only a year ago he speculated so wildly and acted so strangely that brokers who were comparative strangers called upon General Roome and asked that Mr. Welles be looked after.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT BLACKMAIL. Mr. Conner, when speaking last evening of the publication of the facts said that he regretted it for ne reason, because it would put an end to ferreting out a case that had only been begun on Saturday. On Friday Mr.

Gould had received a threatening letter from another source, and in answer to it had inserted a Personal in yesterday's paper as follows: Victim-Give me some place to send you what will sat-Inspector Byrnes had the case in hand also, but of course it would be cropped now that one man had

WHAT HIS FORMER LANDLADY SAYS. At No. 365 Fifth-ave., which Welles gave as his dace of residence, it was learned last night that he had not lived there since the latter part of July, when Mr. and Mrs. Mack, who own the house, resurned from Europe after an absence of three years, and reoccupied it. Mrs. Harriet A. Barrett, who had rested the house during the absence of the owners, was found in the evening by a Tribune reporter at her uptown house. She was so much surprised at hearing of the arrest of Welles that it was several moments before she could recover her-

was several moments before she could recover her self. She then gave the following facts to the re-

porter:

"Colonel Welles hired a suite of rooms from me in May, 1880, at No. 365 Fifth-ave., and during the year or mere that he remained there his habits were so regular and his general manners so gentlemanlike that I can scarcely believe that what you tell me is true. I should not have been more astonished if you had told me that Dr. Crosby (Mrs. Barrett's pastor) had been arrested. Really I can tell you nothing more about the man. Our intercourse was very slight. He came to his rooms in the evenings and went out in the morning and soldow saw him to speak with him. When he came to engage rooms he was introduced by a friend of mine in Thirty-fifth-st, who had promised to rent him a snite of rooms, but was obliged to alter her plans. He said that he was an old New-Yorker, but had spent most of his time in recent years on the Continent, and that his family was there at the time. He added that he frequently went back and forth, and would only want the rooms for two months as he expected to return to his family in July; that his family, besides his wife, consisted of three daughters, the eldest being married to a French nobleman, and the next in age being engaged to another nobleman. His youngest daughter did not like "Colonel Welles hired a suite of rooms from me in man, and the next in age because and not like Europe, and she longed to come to the United States and remain here; but the others of the ramily would not come to the States.

"Colonel Welles was engaged in no business, he said, excepting stock speculation, and from expres-

Continued on Fifth Page.

INSANITY-THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF R. PRESENTATIVES-THE MORMON PROBLEM AND

THE NEXT CONGRESS. It has been suggested to Guiteau's counsel hat to introduce the question of malpractice before a jury would do the assassin's case no good. It appears probable that the main reinnee of the defence in the trial about to begin will be the plea of insanity. There does not appear any reason to doubt that the Republicans will organize the next House of Representatives, and the question of the Speakership is fast becoming one of interest to the friends of the various candidates. The Mormon question will doubtless come before Congress very soon after the next session begins.

THE DEFENCE OF GUITEAU. THE ASSASSIN'S COUNTEL ADVISED NOT TO BAISE THE QUESTION OF MALPRACTICE-THE PLANS

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Nov. 13.-Mr. Scovilie, counsel for not to raise the maloractice question in defence of his client. The theory of the gentleman who gave this advice is that if this subject is entered upon it the President, and this will have the strongest possible influence on the minds of jurors, as upon public pinion generally, against the prisoner.

er's life from the time his mental weakness was first discovered up to the day of the shooting, and shall show that for years his mind has been unsane upon ertain points. As is the case with monemaniaes, Guiteau at times was perfectly rational and it would be impossible for any one to discover would become morose and show un nistakable evidences of being mentally weak.

Mr. Scoville said further "that he did not think it would be posible to keep Guiteau from articipating individually in his own delence, and he indicated that it might not be a bad idea to allow Guiteau to take his own course, as thereby he would furnish the strongest proof of his own insanity. "He will," said Mr. Scoville, "be closely watched during the trial by ex-

ville, "be closely watched during the trial by experts and others thoroughly conversant by long experience with insenity in its various forms. In my opinion no one can see much of Guiteau with becoming convinced of his insanity."

It is evidently Mr. Scoville's intention to introduce the political situation at the time of the shooting, and to show that it had its influence upon the mind of his client. "I shall," said Mr. Scoville, "in my opening address to the jury, make a statement in regard to this which will define my position and show dainly what we expect to prove. I shall cadeaver to avoid giving offence to any political faction, and could I consult my own wishes, should avoid any reference whatever to this feature of the case. But my duty to my client will not permit ase to shirs this responsibility, however distasteful."

John W. Guiteau, of Bos on, and his sister, Mrs. Seoville, visited their brother at the jail here this afternoon. The interview lasted nearly two hours. The prisoner tetrayed no nuusual emotion at the meeting, and, after exchanging salutations, began the recutal of the old story as to the causes which prompted him to commit the crime with which he is charged. He expressed no regret whatever for his action, but reiterated his previous story about being "insured by God."

George Seoville stated this evening that his client

his netion, but reiterated his previous story about being "insured by God."
George Seaville stated this evening that his client had insisted that it should be his prerogative to make a statement in court to-morrow, and that Ginreau had been engaged for the past ten days in preparing a document setting forth his views, which he will probably present as soon as the court opens to-morrow, unless prevented by Judge Cox.

Mr. Scoville said to-night that it was not the intention of counsel for the defence to intrude technical objections in selecting a jury. They will endeator to obtain a jury composed of men capable of rendering a fair vertical away by public clamor against their convictions.

THE CONTROL OF THE NEXT HOUSE,

LIFTLE REASON TO DOUBT THAT THE REPUBLICANS WILL BE ABLE TO SECURE THE ORGANIZATION-THE QUISTION OF THE SPEAKERSHIP-THE CAN-DIDATES AND THEIR CHANCES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.]

When the reporter stated some of the facts and then asked for a possible explanation, it was asserted that Welles must have been out of his head; "because," said General Roome, "Welles has always had considerable money. At one time he was very wealthy, I cannot anderstand why he should want to go into stocks to such an extent as this terribto affair would indicate. He has lived abroad many years. His wife is at present in Paris."

General Roome was so affected by the story, which he could hardly believe was true, that he could not say much. He sent for a carciage, and went to Judge Ambrose Monell's house, No. 154 East Sixty-first-st, Jadge Monell entered the carriage, which was then driven to Police Headquarters, where a talk was had with Welles. This was very affecting. Mr. Connor also had an interview with Welles in his cell. The prisoner was very much agitated, and said that if the story was published in the newspacers he should kill himself. Judge Monell was said to be a nealest. depublican member. General Browne, of Indiana, has been seriously ill for some weeks, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to take his seat on the first Monday in December. Should be be unable to appear or should any other Republican be absent. the regular Republicans would not have a majority of the whole House in attendance,

There is, however, no reasonable ground upon which to base a doubt regarding the election of the Republican caucus nominee. Before Congress adourned last spring, Representative J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, signified in writing his intention to vote with the Republicans in all questions relating to the organization of the House, as well as on all other party questions. Of the two Anti-Bourbon Representatives from Virginia, &Mr. Paul certainly, and Mr. Fulkerson probably, will ffeeting the organization of the House. Channel I. Filley, of Missouri, who is presumed to know, de clares p sitively that the three members from that State who were elected as "Greenback Republicans," Messrs. Hazeltine, Rice and Burrows, will vote with the Republicans on all questions relating to organization. There has been some talk of an attempt by the Greenbackers to elect a candidate of their own. The fact is recalled that William D. Kelley voted for Hendrick B. Wright, the Green back candidate for Speaker, at the organization of the last Congress, and in some quariers the belief is expressed that Mr. Kelley would himself accept the Greenback nomination if tendered to him. There appears to be no good reason to believe that such a performance will be attempted, or that, if tried, it

will succeed. Regarding the prospects of the different canlidates for Speaker whose names will be presented to the Republican caucus, there is very little information that is at all definite or trustworthy. There is considerable talk of an attempt to unite the seventy-two Republican votes of the Western States upon a Western candidate, in opposition to Mr. Hiscock or any other candidate from the Eastern and Middle States, which send only sixty-six Republican members. Such a division would, it is confidently believed by many Western Republicans, especially by all who are candidates, result in a choice of a Western man for Speaker. Among the members who, their friends assert, could unite the Western vote and perhaps make inroads into the Eastern vote, are Messrs. Keifer of Ohio, Kasson of Iowa, Burrows of Michigan, and Dunnell of Minnesota. The last three are now in Washington, and will remain here until the assembling of Congress. Other Western candidates for the Speakership, active or passive, are Messrs. Orth of Indiana, Henderson of Illinois, Williams of Wisconsin, Haskell of Kansas, and Van Horn of Missouri. It will be observed that there is no dearth of candidates from the West. The only Eastern candidate prominently mentioned

now is Mr. Hiscock, although there has recently been some talk of Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts,

and the names of Mr. Reed, of Maine, and Mr. Robeson, of New-Jersey, are occasionally heard in

Robeson, of New-Jersey, are occasionally heard in that connection.

There does not at present appear to be the slightest prospect that the Western vote can be concentrated upon either of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned. On the contrary, it seems to be altogether probable that any attempt to effect such a combination would break down at the very outset. Very few Republican Congressmen have as yet come to Washing on for the winter, and a majority of them will not leave their homes until after Thanksgiving Day. Several State delegations, however, are expected to arrive here this week or early next week, and it is probable that most of the candidates will be on the ground within the next five or six days.

Little interest is manifested regarding the Demoto receive the empty honor, but he has lost favor with his party, and there will be very strong opposition to him in the caucus. And there is some reason to believe that the compliment of a nomination by the Democratic caucus will be bestowed near season to believe that the compliment of a nomination by the Democratic caucus will be bestowed

CONGRESS AND THE MORMON QUESTION.

ORY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. Washington, Nov. 13.-There will probably be an extended discussion of the Mormon problem in the House of Representatives very soon after that body assembles. Delegate Cannon holds the certificate of the Secretary of State of Utah, whil Mr. Campbell holds that of the Governor. The Secretary of State is not authorized by law to give any certificate. The law provides that it shall be given by the Governor, who shall state in it who received the greatest number of votes. Governor Murray's certificates state that Mr. Campbell recived more votes than any other, citizen of Utah. The Supreme Court having decided that Cannon is not a citizen of the United States, there would seem to be little doubt that Mr. Campbell will get his seat. Camon is a polygamist, having three or four wives in Utah. Hitherto the Demorats in Congress have been the indirect champions of polygamy by sustaining the Mormons in their contest in Congress, and it is supposed that they will do so again. It is the purpose of some of the Republicans to object to the admission of Mr. Camon to his seat, and this will bring on the contest, if there is to be one.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. — Ex-Congressman Hunter, of Virginia, who is in Washington, says that Major Daniel, the defeated Bourbon candidate for Governor of that State, has returned to his law practice. He says the policy of the Democratic minority in the Virginia Legislature will be a passive one. They propose to let the Readjusters take their own course and assume all the responsibility for legislation, believing that if given rope enough they will strangle themselves, Mr. Hunter says it is reported in Virginia that, as the Republicats bore so prominent a part in securing the recent victory, the Readjusters will abandon or modify their financial views, making them conform to the financial theories of the National Republican party.

NOT TO BE MR. CORKHILL'S SUCCESSOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 13.-The rumor that Elihu Root, of New-York, is to be appointed District-Attorney in place of Colonel Corkhill is without any foundation. Mr. Root is not an applicant for the office, nor has the President considered the question of an immediate change. The President desires to avoid, if possible, any changes in the civil service of the Government, at least until De-cember.

THE FIRE RECORD.

FLAMES IN MURRAY STREET.

Three alarms were sent out by 7 a. m. yesterday for a fire at Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st., a five-story building with ornamental brown stone front. The flames had started on the third floor of the building and their progress toward the roof was rapid. Although the fire-men responded promptly they had hard work to keep the fire within the walls of the burning building. In heir combat with the flames they were obliged to break into the large building at Nos. 60 and 62, adjoining, to irag their hose to the roof. By this means they saved

drag their hose to the roof. By this means they saved
the latter building from the flames, but they samshed
class and china ware worth about \$1,000 belonging to
Charles Vogt & Co., who occupied the building.
The four uppermost floors of the burned building were
occupied by the Harris Finishing Company as a manufactory for show cards, chromos and picture frames.
Nearly everything on the third, fourth and fifth floors
was destroyed. The damage sustained by the company
was estimated roughly at \$1,000. The first floor was

LOSSES AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13 .- A fire broke out to night in a five-story building in Walnut-st., in the rooms occupied by L. E. Brown, of the Home Lamp Company. It extended to Biedinger & Siebert's flour-sack factory and paper warehouse. These two firms occupied the entire building. L. E. Brown's loss is estimated at \$6,000; insured. Bicdinger & Siebert's loss is about \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000. The building belongs to Mrs. Thorwald and is badly damaged; loss estimated at \$6,000. The fire extended to and damaged Burt & Wendte's caudy factory to the extent of \$3,000, on stock and building; loss covered by insurance. The loss to others occupying rooms in these buildings amounts to \$1,000. Total loss, \$36,000.

## LIEUTENANT FLIPPER'S TRIAL.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 13 .- A dispatch of yeslerday's date to The News, from Fort Davis, says: "Lieutenant L. Wilhelmi, Adjutant 1st Infaniry, was called by the Government to-day in the trial o' Lieutenant Flipper, and testified that he saw Colonel Shafter counting commissary funds with Lieutenant Flipper, on July 2. Colonel Shafter called attention to a check for \$1,440 43 as being a very large check for an officer. Lieutenant Flipper replied: 'Yes; I had a lot of small checks which I could not, and did not wish to, send to the Chief Commissary; so I sent them to the San Anto-nio National Bank for deposit, and drew a personal check gainst them.' Witness identified this particular check. He saw Colonel Shafter and Licutement Flipper in Colo nel Shatter's office on August 10. They were conversing in relation to a dispatch from the Chief Commissary, stating that the July statement received showed targe amounts of money in transit which had not been received. Flipper said that he had put large amounts into checks as late as July, 9, and anxious to forward, wrote a letter transmitting receipts and involces. He deposited all in the Fost Office in a sealed envelope late at might. He did the work at his quarters, and kept no copy at the Commissary's office because it was locked. He indorsed the checks to the Chief Commissary. If they were not received they must have been lost in the mail. Flipper was ordered to turn over the moneys to Edwards the same evening, August 1, as his successor. He did not go to the office before meeting Edwards in his quarters, which were to be searched: Wilhelmi and Edwards to de the searching; they promised to apologize if doing an injustice. Wilhelmi and Edwards accompanied Fipper to his quarters and thoroughly searched them; Fipper's and that he had no objection to the search being made. They found a number of statements of May, June, and July; a statement for August 6 was found in a trunk; the clothing in the trunk was afterwards claimed by the servant. Fipper's and the wardrobe has were also their tollet articles. They found a number of official papers scattered about the quarters, and in such an unsatisfactory condition that Flipper was put under arrivet and taken to the guard-house. They took possession of all his valuables; found a per sonal check for the Commissary bill on Flipper's person; checks which were found on the servant girl were given to Wilhelmi for safe keeping, as Commissary, except the check for \$1,440." cel Shafter's office on August 10. They were con elation to a dispatch from the Chief Commissary, stating

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

East Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 13,-Ten boilers in the extensive lumber and sait manufactory of Hamil ton, McClure & Co., six miles below this city, exploded this morning, wrecking property valued at \$25,000, and killing four firemen-Michael and Joseph Lehan, Francis Blanchard and Charles Carpenter. Low water caused the explosion. The brick boiler-house and brick ninuers were entirely destroyed, and the mill and salt ock badly damaged. The debria was scattered in every rection, pieces coming down half a mile distant.

TWO CARS BLOWN FROM THE TRACK.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 13 .- Two passenger aches of a Colorado Central train were, on Friday, blown from the track two miles east of Georgetown by a severe wind-storm. The coaches were badly smashed. There were thirteen passengers on board, all of whom were more or less injured, but none dangerously. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

STRANGE SPEECH BY A CABINET MINISTER. THE GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC IN RECENT ELECTIONS-MR. CHAM-BERLAIN'S SEMARKABLE ADDRESS AT LIVER-POOL-HIS EXPLANATION OF HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE COERCION ACT-THAT MEASURE ORIGINALLY INTENDED TO ACT AS A MENACE, AND NOT TO BE ENFORCED-MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ENDEAVORS TO HAVE THIS BUGBEAR POLICY CARRIED OUT.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Oct., 27 .- It is a notable fact that olitical pilgrimages in England are so often directed to the North, but it is a fact from which, when the pilgrims are Liberals, a wrong inference might easily be drawn. Sir William Harcourt at Glasgow, Mr. Chamberlain at Liverpool, Lord Rosebery at Duudee, are not by any means on a missionary tour, any more than Mr. Gladstone was on a missionary tour at Leeds. The people of these great towns are not exactly heathen, nor do these Liberal preachers-to borrow Lord Salisbury's wordseek to convert them from political Paganism to political Christianity. In the one instance where there might be scope for the exercise of apostolic functions, Liverpool, Mr. Chamberlain's discourse was not of a prose lytizing character. In all the others it is perfectly obvious that what the orator sought was a great audience sure to be in harmony with himself. When Mr. Gladstone went to Leeds, he had something to say to all England-a weighty deliverance for which he wanted both a good platform and a soundingboard. To the due effect of those powerful addresses, the echoing cheers of a sympathetic audience were essential, or at least helpful. Mr. Joseph Cowen's influence is still potent enough to secure something of the same assistance to Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salisbury at Newcastle, but the reverberation had much of the hollowness of the ejaculations it repeated. The significance of the Scotch demonstrations of this week at Glasgow and Dundee lay in the fact that they were spontaneous, sincere and overwhelming in their magnitude and enthusiasm. They were meant, in part, to supply the general public with an answer to the elaborate attacks of Sir Staf ford Northcote and Lord Salisbury; and they did supply it. Nothing could be better or more forcible than the retorts of Sir William Harcourt and Lord Rosebery upon the two champions of Conservatism; unless it were the retort which came from Berwick last night. Berwick lies close to Newcastle, and there if anywhere the eloquence of the two Tory orators certain sort it did have. Berwick has almost doubled its Liberal vote, and has returned a Liberal to Parliament by a majority all but equal to the total number of Tory votes, At the last election she chose a Tory. At this election she was exsected to return another, and to increase his majority. There are Irishmen in Berwick, and with their help an utterly adverse verdict upon the Irish policy of the Government was counted on. The verdict has been returned, but it does not appear to be adverse. It is only last week that the Government developed its complete purpose with respect to Ireland. The first testimony from any constitnency that has had a chance to pronounce upon it is one of enthusiastic approval. The audiences of Glasgow and Dundee spoke with a not less sonorous voice, and even from Liverpool comes a noise as of the clapping of hands. But in Liverpool the circumstances are so peculiar that Glasgow and Dundee, Sir William Harcourt and Lord Rosebery, must be kept waiting till Mr. Chamberlain has been heard. Mr. Chamberlain's claim to priority may be put

on another ground. He had a much more difficult task to perform than either of his two associates. They had only to defend the Government, Mr. Chamberlain had to defend himself. There were two points on which he had been called upon for an explanation. He had to justify himself, first, for his pertinacious opposition to the policy called coercion; second, for his subsequent adoption of that policy. He had to reconcile two things which, to people who have only plain good sense to guide them, seemed irreconcilable. People of that sort have signified their desire to learn how it came about that during the last atumn and the early winter Mr. Chamberlain maintained coercion to be wholly inconsistent with the radical principles of which he is a leading professor; and, a little later, found means to combine the two. These are very interesting questions, and not the less interesting because a full answer to them would disclose the secret of Mr. Chamberlain's continued membership of a Cabinet which is at this noment carrying on the government of Ireland upon the very principles of which Mr. Chamberlain has frequently declared his abhorrence. He was, in a word, during some months one of the chief opponents of a policy of which he is now both an agent and an apologist. What is his account of the process by which this surprising transformation was There is, of course, one simple and straightforward way of elucidating such puzzles as these. There

are men in public life to whom it would be easy to say: "I was wrong when I opposed coercion; events convinced me that I was wrong; and I changed my mind." Mr. Chamberlain, however, is not one of those men. He says: "I was right when I opposed coercion; if the facts have turned out the other way so much the worse for the facts, It is not I who have changed; it is the circumstances; my principles remain the same," No doubt they do. But like Sergeant Tilman Joy, of Pike County, Illinois, Mr. Chamberlain has laid them away for to keep until the war is through. His speech is full of ingenuity; the speech of an able and dexterous man; of a skilled advocate defending his own cause; and far too clever to seem to shirk the real issue, or take refuge from a damaging accusation in a cloud of counter-calumnics. He says all that can be said in palliation of his inconsistency. He answers, I may say, everybody but Limself. But the Mr. Chamberlain who denounced coercion as unconstitutional and declared he would never be a party to the governing of a constitutional country by unconstitutional methods, and the Mr. Chamberlain who is now using these very methods, are one and the same man, That both Mr. Chamberlains are sincere I don't doubt for a moment. The Mr. Chamberlain of last autumn really believed Ireland could be governed by conciliation, and conciliation alone. The Mr. Chamberlain of this autumn has discovered that something more than conciliation is needed, and like a sensible man he accepts a political necessity which he declares to be, and which beyond doubt is, hateful to him. His mistake was not in changing his policy under the stress of an admitted necessity, but in not sooner perceiving the existence of the necessity-perhaps, also, in not more fully admitting the change in himself.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech is some three columns long, and enters into numerous details in which I cannot follow him. In the account I give of it, I don't propose to quote phrases. I can only give the impression it makes as a whole. So far as he speaks for the Government, his answer to the charge of hesitation and undue delay is the steek answer. They acted only when they were compelled to act. But there is one curious admission in this speech which will go upon record and is of a kind to give rise to reflections. Mr. Chamberlain tells us almost in so many words that the Coercion Act was never meant to be used. when the Government brought in that bill, "we hoped," says Mr. Chamberlain, "axd I am not ashamed of that hope, that the warning would be sufficient—we hored that the possession of this extraordinary authority would render any exceptional use of it unnecessary, and you well remember how sparingly and how reluctantly the bill was put in operation by Mr. Forster when he had obtained these powers."

Of all the excuses ever heard of for not governing